For New York and Its Visinity: Fair; cooler; winds becoming variable.

VOL. LXII.-NO. 6.

CHINA'S PROCLAMATION.

TEXT OF THE EMPEROR'S DECLARA. TION OF WAR.

Is Declares that Japan Has Violated All Treaties and International Law-A Chipres Account of the Naval Battle-The Seignre of the King of Cores-Fights That Were Won by Japan-China Reheads Two Japanese Spies at Shangbal.

SAN PRANCISCO, Sept. 5.- The steamer Belgic arrived from the Orient at 11 o'clock last night. bringing Hong Kong advices to Aug. 1 and Yokohama selvices to the 14th. China's declaragen of war is as follows:

"Corea has been our tributary for the past two hundred odd years. She has given us tribute all this time, which is a matter known to the world. For the past dozen or so years, Cores has been troubled by repeated insurrections, and we, in sympathy with our small tributary, have as repeatedly sent succor to her aid, eventually placing a resident in her capital to protect Coen's interests. In the Fourth Moon [May] of this year, another rebellion was begun in Corea. and the King repeatedly asked again for aid rom us to put down the rebellion. We then or from as to put down the rebellion. We then or-iared Li Hung Chang to send troops to Corea, and, they having barely reached Yashan, the rebels immediately scattered. But the Wejen [ancient name for Japanese, ex-pressiva of contempt], without any cause whatever, sent their troops to Cores and entered Seoul, the capital of Cores, reenforcing them constantly, until they have ex-Japanese forced the Corean King to change his system of Government, showing a disposition every way to bully the Coreans.

It was found a difficult matter to reason with the Wojen. Although we have been in the habit of assisting our tributaries, we have never interfered with their internal government. Japan's treaty with Corea was as one country with another. There is no law for sending large armies to builty a country in this way and con pel it to change its system of government. Various powers are united in condemning the conduct of the Japanese, and can give no reasonable name to the army she now has in Corea. Nor has Japan been amenable to reason, nor would she listen to an exhortation to withdraw her troops and confer amicably upon what should be done in Corea; on the contrary, Japan has shown herself bellicose without regard to ap-pearances, and has been increasing her forces

Her conduct alarmed the people of Corea as well as our merchants there, and so we sent more troops over to protect them. Judge of our surprise then, when half way to Corea, a number of the Wojen ships suddenly appeared, and ber of the Wojen satps suddenty appeared, and taking advantage of our unpreparedness, opened fire on our transports at a spot on the seacoast near Yeshan, and damaged them, thus causing us to suffer from their treacherous conduct,

which could not be foretold by us.

"As Japan has violated the treaties and not observed international laws, and is now running rampant with her false and treacherous actions, commencing hostilities herself, and laying herself open to condemnation by the various powers at large, we, therefore, desire to make it known to the world that we have always followed the paths of philanthropy and perfect justice throughout the whole complications, while the Wejen and others have broken all the laws of nations and treaties, which it passed our

patience to bear with.
"Hence we command Li Hung Chang to give strict orders to our various armies to hasten with all speed to root the Wojen out of their lairs. He is to send successive armies of valishts men to Corea in order to have the Coreans freed from boodage. We also command Manchu Gen-erals, Viceroys, and Governors of the maritime of the various armies, to prepare for war and to make every effort to fire on the Wojen ships if they come into our ports, and utterly destroy them. We exhort our Generals to refrain from the least laxity in obeying our commands, in order to avoid severe punishment at our hands. Let all know this edict as if addressed to themseives individually."

screw steam cruiser Chi Yuen and a Japanese man-of-war in Corean waters commenced in the morning, and according to Chinese accounts lasted four hours. At the commencement the Chinese sailors refused to work their guns, but the others fought so well that they raked the Japanese fore and aft and carried away his bridge, killing the Japanese Admiral. But the Japanese picked off all exposed per-sons on the Chi Yuen and explosed a shell on her deck, killing a lieu-tenant and three men working one of the guns. The Chi Yuen's own steering gear was carried away, and her forward guns disabled, but she stered with her twin screws, and replied to the Japanese with her after gun with such effect that the Japanese surrendered, hoisting the dragon flag over the white flag. But before the Chi Yuen could take possession, several Japa-nese men-of-war hove in sight, and the Japanese ressel rehoisted her flag, and the Chi Yuen made all basts to get away, and succeeded in reaching

Particulars of the capture of the Corean palrefrictions of the capture of the Corean pal-see are given in a letter from the Chemulpo cor-respondent of the North China News, in which he says the 1,500 Pyengan troops on guard bravely resisted as long as they could, killing about a dozen Japanese soldiers, but were final-ly overcome, and the Japanese took possession of the values grounds the King Chem. ly overcome, and the Japanese took possession of the palace grounds, the King, Queen, Crawn Princes, and Crown Princess having been removed to the Japanese legation, where they are still kept heavily guarded. The Japanese then then took possession of the telegraph of the in Seoul, so that no telegrams can be sent anywhere. The Chinese residency has also been attacked. One Chinese policeman has been killed and the Chinese all fed.

Three thousand Japanese coldiers are now

Three thousand Japanese soldiers are now marching to Gazan, where 6,000 Chinese soldiers are encamped, and an engagement is ex-pected. A number of Japanese troops are stationed at Pyengan, near the Chinese border. Mr. Otori assured the German Consul that the Japanese were here with pacific intentions. Forty American marines have been sent to

The bastle at Selkwan opened at 3 o'clock in the morning on July 29, and, after five hours of hard fighting, the Japanese army was con-pictely victorious, and gained possession of the nemy's trenches. The Chinese troops asmbered over 2,800, of whom over 200 were killed or wounded, while the Japanese lost five officers and seventy men. The enemy was routed and fed in the direction of Koshu.

The Chinese army had planned to assault the Jacanese under cover of darkness, and the two armies suddenly came into collision about midway between their respective camps, and the fruit was opened at a short distance. The Chinase were soon driven back to the intrench-ments with the loss of about seventy men. here is a little river called the An Song that has from the site of the Japanese camp to the bridge over the river and has constructed a Boston Clabmon Arrested for Playing Golf dan lower down, thus causing the river to overfire its banks. This caused the death of about officen soldiers belonging to the Japanese who fell into the river unawares and were to sheet. The Chinese were soon attached on the sold and were compelled to fine. When the sold and the s

Chinese troops had fled, apparently in great confusion, for arms, provisions dec. were left behind. Leaving the camp under the care of a small detachment, the main body began to purone the fleeing enemy. The firing of artillery was heard without interruption till late in the

afternoon, and the fight resulted in the death of more than 300 Chinese.

THE PARAMET PROPERTY AS ALSE .. The attack on Gazan by the Japanese also reenited in a victory, the Chinese less being very heavy, although the exact figures were not known. On the evening of the victory the King entertained all the Japanese officers at a banquet. The Chinese troops who were routed at Seikwan, are fleeing homeward through

Chushua Ruisian and Keraho. OUTRAGE ON JAPANESE WOMEN

On Aug. 8, when Mr. Arakawa of the Japanese Consulate at Tien Sien was about to leave Taku for Shangbai on board a British steamship with officials of the consulate and about twenty Japanese women, the Chinese soldiers, taking advantage of the temporary absence of the Japanese men, rushed into the place where the women were and took them away by force, together with the baggage of the party. Several of the ladies were wounded. That night they were confined in the Chinese barrachs and set free on the following day. On receipt of the naws of the outrage by the Japanese Foreign Office the authorities at once transmitted a message to the authorities at once transmitted a message to the anthorities at once transmitted a message to the American Minister, asking him to make urgent representation to Li Hung Chang. The American Minister acted promptly in the matter, for the Foreign Office is said to have received a message from the American Minister that the Vicercy signified his great regret for what the Chinese soldiers had done and offered repeated apologies; and, moreover, he promised to restore the seized articles to their owners and inflict severe punishment on the soldiers who were guilty of such misconduct.

Feelings of hostility toward the Japanese residents in Shanghal have already been manifested upon the part of the Chinese. The Japanese have been molested in Hong Kong by anary groups of natives and the police have had to interfer. A serious riot occurred recently at Wu Hu. A Chinese mob gathered about the doors of the Japanese shops and began to attack the proprietors and their assistants. There were six Japanese mea and one woman in the settlement. All were roughly handled, and but for the interference of the customs staff they might have loot their lives. As it was, their shops were looted and about half their goods stolen before they received any assistance. It is said that the Chinese authorities made no effort to protect them.

The Chinese Government is contemplating the her with the baggage of the party. Sev-

The Chinese Government is contemplating the The Chinese Government is contemplating the wholesale reduction of its foreign employees, the money thus saved to go to meet the expenses of the war. The Government has prohibited the export of food stuffs to Japan as a retaliatory measure. The Japanese papers suggest the prohibition of the export of coal to China, which would inflict a great obstacle to the free operations of the Chinese navy. Japan has in view the raising of a loan to defray the war expenses. ADMINISTRATIVE BEFORM IN COREA.

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM IN CORRA.

The work of administrative reform in Corea is making steady progress. A new official organisation is about to be promulgated. It is said to be modelled after the Japanese Government, and the Corean King will in future bear the title of Emperor of Great Corea.

Though a majority of the Chinese in Yokohams will leave for home, there are many who have determined to stay among the merchants who deal extensively with Europeans and Americans as employees of foreign firms. These Chinese and their property will be protected by the United States so far as international is we and usage will allow; but China being no longer regarded as a treaty power, the Japanese law court will have jurisdiction over them. The Japanese merchants are very cautious and refuse to deal with the Chinese except on a cash basis.

It is the intention of the Calnese Government.

basis.

It is the intention of the Chinese Government, says the Kokursim, to make Corea the seat of war, so that the effect of a defeat may not be felt in Chines is the Chinese Government will rely mostly on its navy. Everything will be done to prevent Japanese war ships from landing treops in Chine. Efforts will also be made to cut off communication between Japanese tools to include the Japanese troops in Cress.

Tolsent shorts of configurate visited Kalma.

and Corea so as to isolate the Japanese troops in Corea.

Violent shocks of earthqualty victical Kulmamoto, Mirasaki, and Yamaguchi, Japan, from ill o'clock to midnight on Aug. 8. Weaker shocks were experienced at about the same time at Laga and Bahan. Many roads were rendered impassable, and much damage done to stone walls, and some houses were partly destroyed, but no loss of life occurred.

Losdon, Sept. 5.—A despatch from Shanghal to the Central News says that all the Japanese in China have now been put under Chinese jurisdiction. The Yokohama Specte Bank and other Japanese business houses in China are closing their doors. The Chinese press and officials ridicule the British for having taken no notice of the Kow-Shing incident.

A torpude exploded off the coast near here yesterday, destroying a junk. All on board were killed. It is reported that a levy of 250,000 troops has been made upon the province of Shan-Tung, which has hillperto withheid the men and war supplies demanded by the Government.

The Central News correspondent in Shanghal

Shan-Tung, which has hisperto withheid the men and war supplies demanded by the Government.

The Central News correspondent in Shanghai says that the Chinese fieet is about to concentrate at Wei-Hai-Wei. The enterprise of the Japanese in reconnoitring and the reports of a pina to attack the fortifications by sea and land have caused the Chinese to strengthen the position with panicky haste. The whole promonitory has been inspected by the military authorities, and their orders to extend the furtifications have been placed in execution. Earthworks are rising rapidly at the weak points along the coast. Heavy guns have been sent forward from the Tien-Tain and Nankin arsenale, and the sceasary ammunition for them will be transported to the coast shortly.

Shanghai, Sept. 5.—The two Japanese spies who were surrendered to the Chinese authorities by the United States Consul, under whose protection they were, were promptly tried and behanded. In consequence of this summary action all of the Japanese remaining in Shanghai, about 700, decided to leave the city at once.

Washington, Sept. 5.—Mr. Tennsjire Miyaoka, Japanese Peerwary of Legation, said this morning in relation to the reported action of United States Consul. Jenneral Jernigan at Shanghai, in delivering the two suspected Japanese into the hands of the Chinese authorities, that it was entirely in conformity with the Japanese merpretation of the authority and power of neutral Consule in a belligerent country, and that should Japan suspect any Chinese subject resident in Japan of being openin hottle to the Squeese towernment or believe that justice warranted their arrest, Japan would not recognize the jurisdiction of any neutral Consul over the suspect.

The neutral Consuls, while expected to exert

pert.
The neutral Consuls, while expected to exert their friendly offices to prevent, as far as possible, any injustice or undue severity being done the natives of one country while in the land of the other, had no actual jurisdiction whatever. Neither our Consul's action nor the summary punishment meted out to the unfortunate Japanese by Chinese authorities, it was said, occasioned any surprise at the Japanese legation.

THE BATTLE SHIP OREGON.

Her Trials Show that She Will Rank with Some of the Cruisers for Speed,

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—A report has been received at the Navy Department of the recent magnificent performance of the battle ship Oregon, which had four trials of six hours each at sea two weeks ago, and demonstrated that ane will easily make more than the required sustained speed, and rank with many of our cruisers for swiftness. The Oregon is the first of the four battle ships building for the navy to have a trial in deep water and is the largest ves-sel ever constructed on the Pacific coast. Her sel ever constructed on the Pacific coast. Her contract calls for fifteen knots an hour for four hours, but several times in the recent trials she made 17% knots on spirits and showed that she was capable of even better with all conditions favorable and under forced draught. The vessel had never before been taken from her dock, and the fact that her machinery had had a slight dock trial only leads her contractors to believe that even with all her weights on board the vessel will read off 17 knots on her official test.

When making 17 knots on her official test.

When making 17 knots on her official test, will read off 17 knots on her official test.

The vessel is now well advanced to force the sing, as the trials were simply to shake down her machinery and develop any weak points. The vessel is now well advanced toward completion, and only a waits her side armor to be in readiness for trial. Under a recent declains of Secretary Herbert note of the battle ships will have their trial until all their armor is installed and the vessels in every way in readiness for commission. This ship, her two sister vessels at transpet, and the hig lows are the only large war slips now under construction. Whit their completion there will be only three light-draught grubout at the Newport News works under war.

Borrow, Sept. 5.-Two well-known Boston appear before Judge Luce at Waltham to-mor-

MILHOLLAND STILL ALIVE.

ENTRUSIASTIC MEETING OF HIS FOLLOWERS.

Thirty Thousand Strong, They Say, if They Are Not Regular May Be Obliged to Oppose the Union League Ticket, or Even to Support a Mixed Ticket-Morton's Name Most Potent with the Shouters.

Had the members of the Republican State Committee and the gentlemen of the Union League Club who supposed they had killed the Mitholiand organization when they denied it regularity been present in the large hall at Cooper Union last evening they would have seen a very lively corpse. It was the regular monthly meeting of the Milholland Republican County Committee, and, despite the fact that it was repudiated by the State Committee, its meeting was just as big and, if anything, a little more noisily enthusiastic than was the meeting at which the Milholland movement was launched in February last, or any of the subsequent meetings of the committee, all of which have filled the great hall of the Cooper Union to over-

To everybody except the Müholland men the showing made was a great surprise. No one but a Milboliand man (they are all considered rainbow chasers) would have believed that organizations would march all the way from Ninetieth and Seventy-second streets to attend the meeting as they did last night, and the veterans in politics were sure that there would be a distressing array of empty benches. Instead of this, every seat was filled with a voter. and every voter was filled with enthusiasm. Nearly every Assembly district organization which marched into the building was headed by a brass band or a drum corps, and the noise made by the musicians and the leather-lunged followers of Red Johnny was deafening.

Several interesting political facts were developed at the meeting. One was an intimation on the part of Mr. Milholiand that although his County Committee had declared in favor of a straight Republican ticket, it might be induced under certain circumstances to assist in making up an anti-Tammany mule ticket. Another was that while Mr. Milholland himself may be in favor of nominating Chauncey M. Depew or some Republican other than Levi P. Morton Governor, a majority of his committee is evidently in favor of the candidate supported by Mr. Platt. This was demonstrated by the manner in which the names of the candidates were received by the committee when Gen. O. H. La Grange mentioned them in a speech. Some had expected that Mr. Platt would be scored in the resolutions, but his name was not spoken. The Convention was called to order by Gen.

O. B. La Grange, one of the Vice-Presidents,

The Convention was called to order by Gen.

O. B. La Grange, one of the Vice-Presidents, who made a speech, in which he said:

"This organization proposes to send delegates to the Republican State Convention and ask that they be seased. In this manner we take our appeal from the decision of the State Committee on the question of regularity. We hope that the State Convention will take a broader and less technical view of our claim than the State Committee on a mere question of regularity, arising when there was an actual revolution in the Republican organization of this county, delegates will not feel justified in shutting out from the great council of our party the accredited representatives of 30,000 sincere and acgressive Republican roters in the city of New York.

"Whether we succeed or do not succeed in our appeal to the State Convention, we will still keep up this organization. (Appiause.) We know what we want, how to get it, and we are soing to fight for and get it.

"One of the dangers which the Republican party is liable to encounter in the coming campains is the possibility of a warmed-over candidate for flowing the Guernatorial candidate, and we hope to meet delegates who will not be finally controlled by personal or local considerations, or dominated by the secret caucus of professional leaders, who owe their seeming strength in conventions to their actility in jumping early to the winning side. The candidates who will not be finally controlled by personal or local considerations, or dominated by the secret caucus of professional leaders, who owe their seeming strength in conventions to their actility in jumping early to the winning side. The candidate. [Applause,] We have no lack of aspirants fit to be Governer."

Here the General proceeded to name the several candidates. He began with Judge Russell, and continued in this order. Roberts, Fassett, Saston, Butterfield, Warner Miller, Choate, and Morton. The name of Fassett was greeted with considerable cheering. A few hisses foliowed the mention of Mr

one hand and is came with another, let the shorting, which was loud and long. When the committee had quieted down, Gen. La Grange proceeded to a enjoy of Channewy M. Depew as another possible cabing of the Channewy M. Depew as another possible cabing to the cheers for Dr. for Mr. Morten.

Gen. Kervin and his followers from the Twenty-eighth Assembly district were notably silent until the applause for the absent Doctor had subsided, when one of the Kervin men mounted his seal and called for three theers for Mirton, which were given with a will. Gen. Kerwin again leading the claque. This econod demonstration for Mr. Morton canced Gen. La Grange to remark that Mr. Morton canced Gen. La Grange to remark that Mr. Morton had probably heard the cheers for him given by the Milholand. County Committee at its last meeting for him and come home from Europe and help nominate that Dr. Depew would hear the cheers for him and come home from Europe and help nominate the right man for Governor. This saily did not evoke the applause which the appealer seemed to hope it might.

When Gen. La Grange had concluded Mr. Milholland stepped to the front and took the gavel, bowing his acknowledgments for the enhanciatic reception accorded him.

"He's a conquirin may not shouted a little gray headed Milesian in the front row After Committee he committee hardly now the properticeness of the remark, and greeted it with loud laughter.

Of course Mr. Milholland made a speech. He always does, and usually too long a one. On this occasion, however, he had taken trouble to commit the brief remarks which he had hoped to make to typewritten manuscript. If he had confined himself to this he would have taken up less of the time of the committee and said some interesting things which he witherd are for the circumstances and the clared the principles for which we fought an end of the circumstances and there is prounded than the himself to this heave had to meet the faith. There has been nothing but hard knocks and will find the property of the old grag

Just here in Mr. Milholiand's manuscript were some important statements relative to the attitude of his machine on local questions which he failed to recite in his speech. They were to the effect that the Milholiand organisation had a very important work to do in seeing to it that the regular County Committee was housed in its

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opposition to Tammany Hall. He called attention to the fact that his committee had put itself on record in favor of a straight Republican municipal ticket, and that on the amouncement of its position in this regard the Committee of Thirty organization declared for a desion ticket and denounced the Milhotland men as allies of the Wigwam.

"The old machine is not honest in its attitude, wrote Mr. Milhotland." Its representatives at the tolerman House conference acroally hestiated to even declare therriselves against the Wigwam. Why should then hesitate? Because they do not intend that any municipal ticket such as the folded forternment Cluss desire shell be nominated. The scheme of the machine is to insure the election of a Republican Governor by Insuring the election of a Republican Governor by Insuring the election of a Republican Governor by Insuring the election of a Republican straight ticket. Not such a licast as we would put up, made up of men whose character and standing in the community would compel the support of all honest citizens, but an old-time Gibbs-Patterson ticket, like that run last year in the interests of Tammany Hall, and which made the Republicans of New York city a laughing stock throughout the State.

"We have declared for a straight ticket, but I do not hesitate to say if the old machine shall attempt to fold on the hepublicans such a ticket as I have indicated they will, it is our duty to refuse to be bound by any such proceedings. Let me not be misunderstood. I believe that the best way to beat Tammany Hall is with a ticket which is Republican from top to bottom, made up of men of such character that it would compel the support of a majority of our citizens—men like John Sleane. Seth Low, J. Harsen Bhonsdes. Gen. Horace Porter, or a hundred others whom I might name. If the machine does not give an a ticket such as this, I say it is our duty to stand by honest reform wherever we find it as against it keets and deals with the old machine.

After Mr. Milhotland's taik Gen. Kerwin from the

After Mr. Milholland's talk Gen. Kerwin from
the Executive Committee presented a long address directed. To the Republicans of New
York State. In this address, which is signed
by Mr. Milholland as Chairman of the County
Committee and Police Commissioner Kerwin as
Chairman of the Executive Committee, the
story of the incompetency of the old county
machine and the formation of the Milholland organization is reheared. The statement is made
that the Milholland organization represents
30,000 Republican voters in this city, for whom
it demands recognition. The action of the State
Committee in refusing to recognize it as regular
is declared arbitrary and non-judicial. The fact
is pointed out that in the Albany contess their
decision was directly opposed to that in the New
York case, while in Syracuse they decided that
both factions were regular, and this comment is
made:

is pointed out that in the Albany contest their decision was directly opposed to that in the New York case, while in Stracuse they decided that both factions were regular, and this comment is made:

"A series of decisions of this kind, violently antagonistic to one another, become bewildering. It would be amusing were the Issues involved leas serious, but the success of the Republican party in this State is at stake and the time and place for such absurdities and inconsistencies are not propitious, besides the results of them are too deplorable."

The address goes on to say that the same men who were in control of the organization last November, when it was denounced by Republicans throughout the State, are still in control, and that the same reason exists now as then for the continuance of the Milholland organization's hostility toward that machine. This fling at the State Committee is then indulged in:

"The party in at least three great cities of the State is rent in swain by factional strife. In Syracuse the feeling is at fever heat, Albany has just shown what it thinks of the man whom the State Committee has attempted to boister up as the party leader there, and New York has presented the unparalleled spectacle of 30,000 voters refusing as one man to accept the ruling of the party managers. The office of the State Committee is supposed to be that of a general harmonizer in local differences. The present State Committee can lay clain to no such distinction."

The address closes with this declaration:

"With or without recognition, with or without the official patronage which is sometimes considered essential to the coherence and permantence of political organizations we shall remain in the field. 30,000 sincere and ardent Republicans, ready to do earnest work for the party on all occasions, indulping in no recriminations or threats, but standing firm for what we believe to be truth and justice, for clean politics, upright officials, and honest party management."

The date for behalding of the primaries was

In the Seventh and Ninth Assembly districts. In the former Dr. Schurmann proceeded to make a report for his district, when he was interrupted by Thomas Martin, who said that the Dector was not competent to make the statement, as he knew nothing about it and masn't recognized by the organization. When the Ninth district was reached there was a lively passage at arms between Dr. Hamilton Williams and Capt. Charles H. Gleason, rival leaders. They booked daggers, if they didn't use them. They contented themselves, however, by calling each other disreputable kickers, renegades, and such like presty names. When the call of districts was finished the committee adjourned.

SHE TACKLED THE BURGLAR.

Marguerite Lange, a servant employed in the family of Robert W. Galloway. President of the Merchants' National Bank, captured a burglar yesterday afternoon at her employer's home, 68 West Fifty-fifth street. Mr. Gailoway's family is abroad, and he was at his office yesterday afternoon when Marguerite, in passing through the hallway of the parlor floor, heard suspicious sounds coming from Mr. Galloway's belroom. sounds coming from Mr. Galloway's belroom. The door of the room was slightly alar. Tiptoing softly down the corrutor she seered in.

Reflected in the mirror she saw the figure of a man holding one of Mr. Galloway's overcoats. On the floor beside him was a light, summer suit done up in a bundle. The girl watted to see no more, but walking boldly into the room she asked the burglar what he was doing there, Dropping the coat, the man darted past her and down the hallway newart the from door, the lock and chain of which he had previously unfastened.

Marquerite, though only 20 years old, and

fastened.

Marguerite, though only 20 years old, and slight of figure, pursued and caught the fugitive at the open door, at the same time shouling toudly for the police. The man tried to shake her off, but was unable to do so before the arrival of the policeman, who placed him under arrest. The prisoner said he was Charles Miller, 25 years old, of 223 East First street, a beartening. far the Yerk ville Police Court he was remand-ed until this morning.

BREWER STEIN'S SON WOUNDED.

His 'a the Arm by the Wad of a Cans a Schuetzen Corps Picnic, arm yesterday evening during the firing of a sainte by the Independent Scheutzen Corps at Silver Lake Park, Staten Island. The course is a sainte by the Independent Scheutzen Corps at Silver Lake Park, Staten Island. The course is a sainte by the Independent Scheutzen Corps at Silver Lake Park, Staten Island. Stiver Lake Pura, Staten Island. The corps had a picuic at the park, which also included a rife

a picule at the park, which also included a rife shoot. At its conclusion, about 6 30 o'clock, Stein, with four friends, prepared to leave the park in a carriage. As they climbed into the vehicle, a small cannon was coasied without their knowledge.

The occupants of the carriage stood up to wave good-by to the bystanders when the cannon was enhanced in the cannon was enhanced. Stein, who was nearest to it, received the wadding, which had been ranness into it, in the left arm. It was curracted at the Smith infirmary, Stein's coat sleeve was burned and term and the edges of the wound blackened. The missile made a large hole in the arm which extended to the bone. Stein was rendeved very weak from loss of blood and it was two home. Stein said he was the sen of Brewer Courad Stein of 578 West Fifty-seventh street, this city. Stein's wound, while not dangerous in a severe one, and may result in blood pelsoning.

CAUGHT IN A PLASH OF PIRE.

A Shart-struited Current of Electricity Burned James Price.

James Price, 71 years old, of 124 Twentyseventh street, Brooklyn, while repairing some machinery last night in the power house of the Brooklyn City Rallroad, at Division and Kent avennes, was caught in a fasts of fire and badly burned about the face, chess, and arms. He was working clear a feedler wire, and another wire crossing is somewhere outside the building caused a short circuit and thru the fasts. He was count to St. Petar's Houghtal. TAILORS GROW RIOTOUS.

SEVERAL SWALL OUTBREAKS RE-PORTED ON THE EAST SIDE.

The Strikers Very Bitter Against Knights of Labor-The Contractors' Committee Endorse the Strike and 2,000 Mrs May

So to Work Soon-The Mass Meeting. The police were called upon yesterday to quell several disturbances among the striking taflors on the east side. Two of the most serious outbreaks were caused by the ill feeling that has arisen between the Brotherhood of Tailors and the tailors belonging to the Knights of Labor. It is charged that the Knights have been filling

the places of strikers.

The Knights were to have held a meeting last night in New Irving Hall to consider what ac-tion to take. When they reached the hall they found it filled with members of the United Garment Workers. An uproar started at once, in the midst of which the Chairman, Otto Stern, adjourned the meeting. Thereupon a general fight began, and people began to belaber one another with chairs. Word was sent to the Eldridge street police station, and Roundsman Shevelin and Policeman Whittaker came and leared the hall with their clubs. They arrested Herman Rosenzwig, a cloak maker, of 103 Goerck street, on a charge of rioting. The rest

of the rioters escaped.

Earlier in the day a mob gathered in front of 89 Suffolk street, the headquarters of L. A. 463 of the Knights of Labor, which is particularly obnoxious to the strikers. The mob shouted Scale! Scale! Down with the scale." shower of stones followed, breaking one or two windows. The crowd thought they heard the noise of people moving inside the building, and with loud yells they threw another volley of stones. Just then somebody shouted "Police." and the mob scampered away. It appeared later that Local Assembly 465 had office room in the building through the courtesy of the Trousers Makers Local Assembly, whose members are with the strikers. The trousers makers promptly evicted L. A. 465.

Another row occurred at 136 Essex street, when a committee of strikers marched into the rooms where I. Abrahams had 160 men at work and posted the strike notice. Instead of the workmen stampeding, they howled and hooted at the committee. The committee asked Abra-hams to join the strikers. Abrahams called in some of his neighbors and ejected the commit see after a vigorous struggle. The members of tee after a vigorous struggle. The members of the committee hung around until the police chased them away. Mrs. Levy, the janitrees, took an active part in the battle. She is a robust woman, weighing something like 200 pounds, and she told her story with great emphasis.

"They brought a lot of people here," she said, with revolvers that long." holding her hands a foot apart—"and clube and sticks, and tried to get at the decent non-union men who wouldn't strike. I tried to keep them back, but they caught me and choked me, and tore my clothes and tore my daughter's clothes. That's men for you. They nearly killed me. Then a platoon of police came along in time to save my life."

platoon of police came along in time to save my life."

It was like a holiday all over the east side yeaterday in the clothing districts. Restless crowds of unkempt men, most of them wearing greasy outing shirts, and some of them carrying their coats on their arms, poured through the streets or harried from one hall to another, where speakers, with coat and waistcoat off, were haranguing. The strikers gained a point yester-terday. The Executive Board of the Contractors' Association endorsed the strike and the demands of the men, and the result, it is claimed, may be that 1,000 of the strikers will obtain their demands to-day. A meeting was held at 200 East Broadway by committees of the contractors and asflors. Charles F. Reichers, Helsry White. M. Zacharias, and a representative of the Broakiyn tailors. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That a circuiar be issued to all clothing

Press. Ten hours shall constitute a day's work.
Second.—Wages must be paid weekly
first- Finishers shall receive at least \$0 per week,
fitters at least \$10 per week, basters at least \$13,pressers at least \$10, and operators at least \$13. mitte.

The highest number reported to have left any Assembly district organization was three, and every leaser reported excessions since the State Committee meeting of from 1.5 to 250. One of the biggest accessions reported was that of the Bolemian clubs of the dis, numbering nearly 1,000. The total of membership or enrollment to date reported was 31,780.

The acrimony was exhibited by rival leaders in the Seventh and Ninth Assembly districts.

shops. It was estimated that in New York, Brooklyn, and Brownsville about 15,000 were involved in the atrikes.

Several new strikes of cloakmakers were reported resterday, and severa, of the employers settled with the strikers, leaving the number one practically the same as on Tuesday. The cloakmakers employed by Meyer Jonasson & Co. held a meeting at 123 Rivington street and decided to demand an increase of wages.

A mass meeting of all the clothing trades in New York, Brooklyn, and Brownsville will be held in Cooper Union to-morrow night. There will be a parade of strikers to the hall. The Actors' Protective Union will arrange for a benefit for the strikers, and the Coryphees' Union will lend its aid.

Striking Tailors Attack a Man Looking for Work.

Samuel Harris, a tailor of 128 Rivington street, went to Williamsburgh yesterday morning in response to an advertisement that work-ers on knee trousers were wanted at 48 Seigel ers on knee trousers were wanted at 48 Seigel street. When he got to Leonard and Seigel atreets he lost his way and asked a striker to direct him. The striker blew a whistle, and in a twinkling forty Jews appeared and asked Harris if he was looking to fill the place of one of the strikers. Harris showed the advertisement, when the Jews see upon him and beat him. They field when he shouted for help.

The Board of Walking Delegates yesterday endorsed the strike of the four organizations of carpenters in this city against the "lumping" or sub-contracting system, and ordered strikes on all buildings where the striking carpenters had been replaced by non-union mem.

The strikers held a meeting yesterday at 643 Third avenue, at which a faction, headed by William McKny of the united order proposed that the men should return to the employers who were willing to pay the union scale of \$3.50 a day. It was voted to continue the strike until the sub-letting of contracts was wiped out the strikes were universely existents. Many carpenters were unwilling to out work and went out rejuctantly. carpenters in this city against the "lumping"

CABLE CAR AND HORSE CAR RACED. The Broutt Was a Collision at Grand Street and the Bowery. There was a collision at Grand street and the

a Second avenue horse car which had just turned out of Grand street into the Bowery. The cable car had a trailer attached and was going along at full speed. The gripman saw the horse car coming out of Grand street and tried to get alread of it.

The driver of the borse car, with the same purpose, whipsed up his horses. His car had just massed onto the Bowers track when the cable car crashed into it. The possessors on all three cars became considerably exited. A comple of women on the horse car screamed a little and a crowd gathered.

No arrests were made, and as soon as the cable car centil be backet the horse car resumed its way down town, with the cable car after it. Neither car was damaged much.

HAS ADDICKS CAPITULATED?

sought, on behalf of an Eastern syndicate, to control the gas business in Brooklyn, is said to have capitulated to the Standard Oil Company. have capitulated to the Standard Oil Company, on terms which mean the loss of \$613,000 of the syndicate's money Mr. Addicks represented the Backton Construction Company, and the price they paid for their holdings in the Brest, it. Citizens, Metropolisas. Fution, Membergal, Nassau, Whitamaburgh, and Paople's companies was \$2,500,000.
It is also said that the surventer of the Eastern syndicate will not affect the warfike situation between certain Brocklyn companies; and it is alleged that the Williamsburgh and Nassau companies are sphendidly equipped for a fight with the Standard Oil Company, which controls other gas interests in the city,

A FILLAGE SAID TO BE BURIED. OTHER TOWNS IN DANGER. Reports that Scotch Valley was Carried Bown by a Mine Collapse Beniate,

LOWTY, Pa., Sept. 5. -It is reported here tonight that the mine of the Mount Lookout Colliery Company caved in late this afternoon, taking down with it the little village of Scotch Valley, which was built over the entrance to the mine.

The colliery has not been in operation more than two years by the present firm, which has been following a vein operated by a previous firm, and there was no suspicion of danger from a surface cave-in. It is supposed that the supporting timbers of the main gangway gave way and the opening of the slope closed. The men in the mine were cut off from all

escape except by means of an opening which had been driven to the old level for an airway. There were fifty men at work in the main gang way when the cave-in occurred. These men led by James Perrine, started for the old level could not be used. The men stumbled along following Perrine's lead, until they reached the second level, where they got fresh sir, and whence they finally succeeded in reaching the surface.

It is reported that in the cave-in the dozen houses which had formed the main street of the village were entirely buried. The chimneys gold gables of the other houses are visible. It cannot be told now whether any lives have been lost or

Darkness fell so soon after the secident and the excitement was so great, that it has been impossible to make a complete roll call, but it is at the time of the cave-in escaped. Some of the men who were in the mine may have been lost. POTTSVILLE, Ps., Sept. 5.- Numerous querles were received here this evening relative to a reported cave-in at Lofty, by which the town has been drawn down by a mine cave-in.

The Pennsylvania and Lehigh Valley joint is no truth in the story. There is a mountain brush fire near by, but it has done no serious lamage. At the despatcher's office at Dela nothing has been heard of a cave-in at Lofty Hazieton, which is close to Lofty, also reports that nothing is known of it there.

GOV. WATTE BEYOUTSAFED. Ladico Escort film to the Platform and the Populists Go Wild,

PURSIO, Col., Sept. 5.-The State Populist Convention of Colorado reconvened to-day at 9 o'clock. The Committee on Crydentials reported in favor of reseating the full Waite delegation from Arapahoe county.

The report was adopted, and the anti-Walte men, headed by T. M. Patterson, editor of the Rocky Mountain News of Denver, tried to precipitate a riot, and it was only by the efforts of the Chairman that the delegates were prevented from throwing Patterson out of the building. After order was restored the business of the Convention proceeded in an orderly manner.

At 10% o'clock Gov. Waite was renominated

by acclamation. The sixty lady delegates asked the privilege of escorting him to the Convention. When they arrived pandemonium reigned for several minutes. He was introduced o the Convention by Miss Phurbe Co In his speech he said that he did not consider the nomination as an endorsement of all he had done. After the Governor had retired from the

ceived an evation when she appeared. Lafe H. Pence was called for and made a short speech, in which he predicted that the Governor would e reflected by a large majority The platform endorses the Omaha platform

the initiative and referendum, proportionat representation, and the legislation recommend ed by the recent State Labor Congress,

SHOT BY CAMDEN MEN.

United States Marshal Visson Accused of Killing William Prygel,

WAYNE W. Va., Sept. 5 .- Ex-Gov. Wilson, Democratic candidate for the United States Senate to succeed Camden, spoke here last even-ing. After Wilson had finished United States Marshal Vinson, who is a strong Camden man, attempted to address the crowd. There was ties drew a revolver and fired. The firing then became general, three of the deputies joining

Vinson and his men jumped on their horses and fied. William Frygel, one of the Wilson supporters, was shot dead. Three other men were seriously wounded. It is charged, but denied, that United States Marshal Vinson himself fired the shot that killed Frygel. A posse is after Vinson and his deputies with warrants charging them with murder. Vinson's friends say that he is insane. He is a member of one of the leading families of the State. His son, Taylor Vinson, is general counsel for the Ohio River Railroad in this city. Vinson is said to have taken refuge in Kentucky.

MARKS'S TERRIBLE BIDE.

Locked Up in a Box Car for Seven Days Without Food or Brink. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 5.-A loud thumping upon the door of a freight car on a Reading Ratiroad siding at West Falls station attracted

the attention of William Pflegler, a brakeman, this afternoon. He opened the door and the gaunt, emaciated figure of a man tumbled out upon the tracks. He was so weak that he could not move and could hardly speak.

The man said he was Theodore Marks, that he lived in Winchester, Va., and had entered the car at St. Louis, where he had been at work.

the car at St. Louis, where he had been at work. He lost his place in that city, and desiring to reach his home, and having no funds, crawled in the car, which was londed with harrel stayes and hoop poles, on the Chicago, St. Louis and Alton Railroad.

He hid in the car for two days before it was locked and started on its way, he knew not whither, taking his chances of reaching a point marer his home. He travelled in the box car without a drop of water or a crumb of food. Two days after the start the train stopped at some place, which Marks thinks was Pittsburgh. He ponded and thumped upon the sides of the car in an effort to attract the attention of the trainmen, but they either failed to hear him or allowed him to pound without paying attention. When the train pulled out again his thirst drove him nearly wild, and in his desperate craving for food he gnawed the tops of his shoes.

Three days more and the train stopped again, this time, he thinks, at Bridgeport. He was sowest and eshausted that his efforts to draw attention to the our failed. The train started of again with a rush and Marks abandoned hope. But he was accessed into fresh activity by the stopping of the train again, and the sound of voices over him. He again beat against the door of the var, and when it opened he fell out in a faint.

Heakeman Pdegler lifted Marks up and the

door of the car, and when it opened he religions in a faint.

Hrakeman Pdegier lifted Marks up and the other trainmen get him some milk. He drank it with a feverial eagerness, but his stemach rebelled. The trainmen notified a policeman, who, summoning an ambulance, had the starving man carried to the Philadelphia Hospital. There it was reported that Marks's chances of recovery were hed good. His stomach rebelled against taking nourishment, and he is so weak that he cannot stand.

LONDON, Sept. 3. - While the Duke and Duchformances of a military balloon at Aldershot to-day, the balleon was struck by lightning, which followed the anchor wire to the earth and seriously injured three men who were helding the wire. The Drike rushed to the assistance of the unfortunate men, who were shriesing with the agonizing pain their contact with the wire caused them. They were released from their predicament and taken to the hospital. It is not thought that they are mortally hurt.

ARSTERDAR. Sept. 4. The Dutch was ships are bounharding Mataram, capital of the island of Loudok. They have destroyed the Bajah's palace, and have expelled the Baltimes.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEW FIRES START UP IN THE NORTHERN PINE REGIONS.

Some Mamiets Destroyed-Settlers Pichtica Despreasely to Have Their Homeo-Nothing but a High Wind Needed to Prestatiate Another Calentity Ship Capintes Along Lake Supertor's Southern Shore Cannot See to Nortgate Parther Search Reveals More Victims It Will Take Over \$500,000 to Tide the Sufferers Through the Winter-Kitted Timber Must He Cut at Gace of It Will He L'attent.

DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 5.—A message from Partridge, on the Eastern Minnesota read, says that at 6 o'clock this evening a special train left. there for Duluth, hearing the party of thirty explorers that left here two days ago, under the explorers that left here two days ago, under the leadership of W. T. Balley, to scour the country on both sides of the track into which no one stee had penetrated,

Balley reports that the men discovered imentythree bodies of settlers, scattered over a wide extent of country. Most of them were identified. They were all furied without even a box. Six children and two women who were in a destitute condition were found, and are being On the train are also Mrs. Billedus and Mrs.

Lefeborn, each with two children, all or whom were pleked up at Sandstone. The section foreman has discovered two families perth of Partridge in great destitution, and they also will be brought in on the train which arrives at midnight. One hundred and seventy-five refugees have returned home. Eight hundred and fifty are left here. Major Lewis has telegraphed st. Paul and Minneapolis to take the 150 Minneacta

refugees off Superior's hands, and if they do not feel equal to the tack Daluth will take them Nothing but a good wind is account to fan the forest fires around Carlton, a place of 1,000, twenty-two miles went on the Northern Pacific, into a blaze that will destroy the place. At Barnum, forty miles south on the Duluth road, the people spont the day in westing the grass and brush around the sawmill and then back

FIRES STILL BLAZING.

Working to Some Little Town Near Painth-New Bangers in Wiscousts. DULUTE, Sept. 5.-Reports still come in from towns to the southward reporting fresh fires springing up. Early this morning it was reported from Carlton, twenty miles south of here, that fire menaced the town, but later, after strenuous work, it was beaten back. Brief messages from surrounding towns are as fot-

lows: CLOQUET, 10 A. M.—The smoke is so dense that it is impossible to see clearly twenty feet. Buildings are indistinguishable across the street. The annovance is almost unbear KERRICK-Fires surround the town, but there

is no wind at present, and so long as quiet con-tinues the town is safe. Most of the people have SOUTH SUPERIOR-The fires near this town last

night were all put out. In this city the smoke is more dense and pungent, showing it to be from nearer fires than any time yet. It is utterly impossible to distinguish oven faint outlines of buildings 400 feet away, Veinels arriving from down the lake report navigation to be a very serious matter. and collisions are narrowly avoided. The smoke is believed to be from fires in the brush and dead timber.

In all about 600 refugees are now listed here by relief committees, and the lists are not com-plete as yet. Nearly 200 people have siready been sent back to Hinckley and Sandstone who are not included in the above lists. More will be sent down to-day. The temporary relief fund subscribed here grows and now reaches over \$10,000, of which all but \$400 from Two Harbors comes from Duluth people. It is estimated that not less than \$350,000 to \$400,000 will be required to keep the poor people until they can get some returns from their own labor on farms et summer. Many are

roads and in the woods and mills. A train over the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic to-day brought word that at the village of Marengo, ninety miles east of Duluth, the bodies of six persons were found, who had been burned to death during the night. Offers of aid to sufferers, both in cash and goods, are coming in from distant States. Tacoma telegraphed this morning asking if aid was needed, but the Mayor answered that Minnesota would

coming in from distant States. Tacoma telegraphed this morning asking if aid was needed, but the Mayor answered that Minnesota would be able to care for all and to rehabilitate the living.

CHIPPEWA FALLS, Wis., Sept. 5.—A late report from Bruce says the little village was completely enveloped by the forest fire that has been surrounding the place for several days. The people escaped by running to the creek, covering themselves with wet blankels, and allowing the flames to sweep over them. D. W. Slackburn's mill camp and 1,000,000 feet of immber were burned.

Forest fires extended to the village of Thorpe, 1,000 population, yesterday afternoon, but by great efforts the town was saved with little bee. The fire was stopped within half a block of the NYE Lusk & Hudson Lumber Mill, one of the largest plants in this section. Fires are still rating among the immense pine land tracts owned by the Cornell University at Cornell Lake, fifteen miles from here.

Fisher Meadow, near Estelle, a small settlement, was wiped out to-day. The fire is said to be running toward Murray, where danger is apprehended.

ASHLAND, Wis., Sept. 3.—The fires started in a new spot yesterday, threatening the town of Odanah, art Indian village of the Had River Reservation. This country was badly burned over last year, and it is probable that the Indians have all found places of safety. Navigation on the south shore of Lake Superior and in Chequemon Bay, between Ashland, Washburn, and Hayreld, has practically ceased. It is impossible to navigate on account of the dense smoke. Fog whisties are kept continually going, and it has been necessary for vessels jying in post to guide other boats into the dock by a succession of whistles.

Port Wing is the latest town reported to be burning. It is a lumbering village on the south shore of Lake Superior midway between Ashland and Duluth, on the Northern Pacific, has anticipated the march of the fire and sent out a small regiment of whistles.

For extinguish the set of the stinguish the sign. Fire Chief Sc

free has theroughly descroyed the remaining regetation.

Firee can be seen biaring from Ashland very plainly. It is almost impossible to extinguish them, as the very roots of the trees burn and live coals become embedded lenseath the trunks of the trees.

It is dangerous to leave Ashland for over three miles. The most critical portion of the day was between 11 and 4 o'clock, when the wind was strongest, if the strong winds of to-day continues to-morrow fires will break out again in all of the burned district. Ourse burning over done and assem to prove effective in stopping fires.

Owing in the large amount of destifution to relieve there has been no organization for looking after settings and families that are placed among the missing. It will probable be several days before any organized effort along that line can be put first.

As shows Crossing, which was burned at the same time Phillips went up in smooks, determined efforts were necessary to breven's a second burning last cight and hoday. Three lightnesses.